

## A METHOD OF COMPRESSING DIGITAL IMAGES

### Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to the field of integrated circuits, and more particularly, to the compression of digital images.

### Background of the Invention

Digital images are commonly used in several applications such as, for example, in digital still cameras (DSC). A digital image includes a matrix of elements, commonly referred to as a bit map. Each element of the matrix, which represents an elemental area of the image (a pixel or pel), is formed by several digital values indicating corresponding components of the pixel.

Digital images are typically subjected to a compression process to increase the number of digital images which can be stored simultaneously, such as to a memory of the camera. Moreover, this allows transmission of digital images, such as over the internet, for example, to be easier and less time consuming. A compression method commonly used in standard applications is the JPEG (Joint Photographic

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Experts Group) algorithm, described in CCITT T.81, 1992.

In the JPEG algorithm, 8x8 pixel blocks are extracted from the digital image. Discrete cosine  
5 transform (DCT) coefficients are then calculated for the components of each block. The DCT coefficients are rounded off using corresponding quantization tables. The quantized DCT coefficients are encoded to obtain a compressed digital image, from which the corresponding  
10 original digital image may be later extracted by a decompression process.

In some applications, it is necessary to provide a substantially constant memory requirement for each compressed digital image, i.e., a compression  
15 factor control or CF-CTRL. This problem is particularly perceived in digital still cameras. In fact, in this case it must be ensured that a minimum number of compressed digital images can be stored in the memory of the camera to guarantee that a minimum number of  
20 photos can be taken by the camera.

The compression factor control is quite difficult in algorithms, such as the JPEG, wherein the size of the compressed digital image depends on the content of the corresponding original digital image.  
25 Generally, the compression factor is controlled by scaling the quantization tables using a multiplier coefficient (gain factor). The gain factor to obtain a target compression factor is determined using iterative methods. The compression process is executed several  
30 times, at least twice. The gain factor is modified according to the result of the preceding compression process, until the compressed digital image has a size that meets the target compression factor.

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Current methods require a high computation time, so that they are quite slow. Moreover, these known methods require a considerable power consumption. This drawback is particularly acute when the  
5 compression method is implemented in a digital still camera or other portable devices which are powered by batteries.

### Summary of the Invention

In view of the foregoing background, it is an  
10 object of the present invention to overcome the above mentioned drawbacks.

This and other objects, advantages and features in accordance with the present invention are provided by a method of compressing a digital image  
15 that includes a matrix of elements, with each element comprising at least one component of a different type for representing a pixel. The method may comprise splitting the digital image into a plurality of blocks, and calculating for each block a group of DCT  
20 coefficients for the components of each type, and quantizing the DCT coefficients of each group using a corresponding quantization table scaled by a gain factor for achieving a target compression factor.

The method may further comprise further  
25 quantizing the DCT coefficients of each group using the corresponding quantization table scaled by a pre-set factor, and arranging the further quantized DCT coefficients in a zig-zig vector. A basic compression factor provided by the quantization table scaled by the  
30 pre-set factor may be calculated as a first function of the zig-zag vector. The gain factor may then be estimated as a second function of the basic compression

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factor. The second function is determined experimentally according to the target compression factor.

Moreover, the present invention also provides  
5 a corresponding device for compressing a digital image,  
and a digital still camera comprising this device.

### **Brief Description of the Drawings**

Further features and the advantages according  
to the present invention will be made clear by the  
10 following description of a preferred embodiment  
thereof, given purely by way of a non-restrictive  
example, with reference to the attached figures, in  
which:

FIG. 1 is a schematic block diagram of a  
15 digital still camera for implementing the compression  
method according to the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a plot illustrating an example of  
the relation between the basic compression factor/gain  
factor; and

20 FIGS. 3a-3b are flow charts illustrating the  
compression method according to the present invention.

### **Detailed Description of the Preferred Embodiments**

With reference in particular to FIG. 1, a  
digital still camera (DSC) 100 is illustrated for  
25 taking digital images representative of real scenes. A  
digital image is formed by a matrix with N rows and M  
columns (for example, 640 rows by 480 columns). Each  
element of the matrix includes several digital values  
(for example, three values each one of 8 bits, ranging  
30 from 0 to 255) representative of respective optical  
components of a pixel.

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The camera 100 includes an image-acquisition unit 105 formed by a diaphragm and a set of lenses for transmitting the light corresponding to the image of the real scene to a sensor unit (SENS) 110. The sensor unit 110 is typically formed by a charge-coupled device (CCD). A CCD is an integrated circuit which contains a matrix of light-sensitive cells. Each light-sensitive cell generates a voltage, the intensity of which is proportional to the exposure of the light-sensitive cell. The generated voltage is supplied to an analog/digital converter, which produces a corresponding digital value.

To reduce the number of light-sensitive cells, the sensor unit 110 does not detect all the components for every pixel. Typically, only one light-sensitive cell is provided for each pixel. The CCD is covered by a color filter that includes a matrix of filter elements. Each one is associated with a corresponding light-sensitive cell of the CCD. Each filter element transmits (absorbing a minimal portion) the luminous radiation belonging only to the wavelength of red, blue or green light (substantially absorbing the others). This is done to detect a red color component (R), a green color component (G), or a blue color component (B) for each pixel.

In particular, the filter may be of the Bayer type as described in U.S. Patent No. 3,971,065, in which only the G component is detected for a half of the pixels, in a chessboard-like arrangement. The R component or the B component is detected for the other half of the pixels, in respective alternate rows, as shown in the following Table 1:

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TABLE 1

|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G | R | G | R | G | R | G | R | G |
| B | G | B | G | B | G | B | G | B |
| G | R | G | R | G | R | G | R | G |
| B | G | B | G | B | G | B | G | B |

5

An incomplete digital image SImg, in which each element includes a single color component (R, G or B), is output by the sensor unit 110.

The camera 100 includes a control unit 115  
10 formed by several blocks which are connected in parallel to a communication bus 120. Particularly, a pre-processing unit (PRE\_PROC) 125 receives the incomplete digital image SImg. The pre-processing unit 125 determines various parameters of the incomplete  
15 digital image Simg, such as a high-frequency content and an average luminosity. These parameters are used to automatically control a focus (auto-focus) and an exposure (auto-exposure) by corresponding control signals Sc which are supplied to the acquisition unit  
20 105. The pre-processing unit 125 also modifies the incomplete digital image SImg, for example, by applying a white-balance algorithm which corrects the color shift of the light towards red (reddish) or towards blue (bluish) based upon the color temperature  
25 of the light source. A corresponding incomplete digital image BImg is output by the pre-processing unit 125 and sent onto the bus 120.

The incomplete digital image BImg is received by an image-processing unit (IPU) 130. The image-  
30 processing unit 130 interpolates the missing color components in each element of the incomplete digital

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image BImg to obtain a corresponding digital image RGB wherein each pixel is represented by the R component, the G component and the B component. The digital image RGB is then processed to improve image quality. For  
5 example, the image quality may be improved by correcting exposure problems such as back-lighting or excessive front illumination, reducing a noise introduced by the CDD, correcting alterations of a selected color tone, applying special effects (such as  
10 a mist effect), compensating the loss of sharpness due to a  $\gamma$ -correction function (typically applied by a television set). Moreover, the digital image can be enlarged, a desired portion of the image can be zoomed, or the ratio of its dimensions can be changed, for  
15 example, from 4:3 to 16:9, and the like.

The digital image RGB is then converted into a corresponding digital image YUV in a luminance/chrominance space. Each pixel of the digital image YUV is represented by a luminance component Y (providing  
20 information about the brightness), and two chrominance components Cu and Cv for providing information about the hue. The Y,Cu,Cv components are calculated from the respective R,G,B components applying, for example, the following equations:

$$\begin{aligned} 25 \quad Y &= 0.299 \cdot R + 0.587 \cdot G + 0.114 \cdot B \\ Cu &= -0.1687 \cdot R - 0.3313 \cdot G + 0.5 \cdot B + 128 \\ Cv &= 0.5 \cdot R - 0.4187 \cdot G - 0.0813 \cdot B + 128 \end{aligned}$$

This allows chrominance information to be easily identified in order to discard more chrominance  
30 information that luminance information during a

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following compression process of the digital image, since the human eye is more sensitive to luminance than chrominance. The digital image YUV is sent to the bus 120.

5 A compression unit 135 is also connected to the bus 120. The compression unit 135 receives the digital image YUV and outputs a corresponding digital image JImg compressed by applying a JPEG algorithm. The compression unit 135 includes a discrete cosine  
10 transform (DCT) unit 145, which is input the digital image YUV. Each component of the digital image YUV is shifted from the range 0..255 to the range -128..+127, to normalize the result of the operation. The digital image YUV is then split into several blocks of 8x8  
15 pixels (640x480/64 = 4800 blocks in the example). Each block of Y components BLy, each block of Cu components BLu, and each block of Cv components BLv is translated into a group of DCT coefficients DCTy, a group of DCT coefficients DCTu, and a group of DCT coefficients  
20 DCTv, respectively, representing a spatial frequency of the corresponding components. The DCT coefficients DCTy,u,v[h,k] (with h,k=0..7) are calculated using the following formula:

$$DCT_{y,u,v\{h,k\}} = \frac{1}{4} DhDk \sum_{x=0}^7 \sum_{y=0}^7 BL_{y,u,v}[x,y] \cos \frac{(2h+1)x\pi}{16} \cos \frac{(2h+1)y\pi}{16}$$

wherein Dh,Dk=1/√2 for h,k=0 and Dh,Dk=1. The first  
25 DCT coefficient of each group is referred to as a DC coefficient, and it is proportional to the average of the components of the group, whereas the other DCT coefficients are referred to as AC coefficients. The

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groups of DCT coefficients  $DCT_{y,u,v}$  are sent to the bus 120.

The compression unit 135 further includes a quantizer (QUANT) 150, which receives from the bus 120  
5 the groups of DCT coefficients  $DCT_{y,u,v}$ , and a scaled quantization table for each type of component. Typically, a scaled quantization table  $SQ_y$  is used for the Y components and a scaled quantization table  $SQ_{uv}$  is used for both the  $C_u$  components and the  $C_v$   
10 components. Each scaled quantization table  $SQ_y, SQ_{uv}$  includes a  $8 \times 8$  matrix of quantization constants. The DCT coefficients of each group are divided by the corresponding quantization constants and rounded off to the nearest integer. As a consequence, smaller and  
15 unimportant DCT coefficients disappear and larger DCT coefficients lose unnecessary precision. The quantization process generates corresponding groups of quantized DCT coefficients  $QDCT_y$  for the Y component, groups of quantized DCT coefficients  $QDCT_u$  for the  $C_u$   
20 component, and groups of quantized DCT coefficients  $QDCT_v$  for the  $C_v$  component.

These values drastically reduce the amount of information required to represent the digital image. The JPEG algorithm is then a lossy compression method,  
25 wherein some information about the original image is finally lost during the compression process. However, no image degradation is usually visible to the human eye at normal magnification in the corresponding decompressed digital image for a compression ratio  
30 ranging from 10:1 to 20:1. This is defined as the ratio between the number of bits required to represent the digital image YUV, and the number of bits required to represent the compressed digital image JImg.

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Each scaled quantization table  $SQ_y, SQ_{uv}$  is obtained by multiplying a corresponding quantization table  $Q_y, Q_{uv}$  by a gain factor  $G$  (determined as set out in the following), that is,  $SQ_y = G \cdot Q_y$  and  $SQ_{uv} = G \cdot Q_{uv}$ . The gain factor  $G$  is used to obtain a desired target compression factor  $bp_t$  of the JPEG algorithm, defined as the ratio between the number of bits of the compressed digital image  $JImg$  and the number of pixels. Particularly, if the gain factor  $G$  is greater than 1, the compression factor is reduced compared to the one provided by the quantization tables  $Q_y, Q_{uv}$ , whereas if the gain factor  $G$  is less than 1 the compression factor is increased.

The quantization tables  $Q_y, Q_{uv}$  are defined so as to discard more chrominance information than luminance information. For example, the quantization table  $Q_y$  (Table 2) is:

TABLE 2

|    |    |    |    |    |     |     |     |     |
|----|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
|    | 1  | 11 | 10 | 16 | 24  | 40  | 51  | 61  |
| 20 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 19 | 26  | 58  | 60  | 55  |
|    | 14 | 13 | 16 | 24 | 40  | 57  | 69  | 56  |
|    | 14 | 17 | 22 | 29 | 51  | 87  | 8   | 62  |
|    | 18 | 22 | 37 | 56 | 68  | 109 | 203 | 77  |
|    | 24 | 35 | 55 | 64 | 81  | 104 | 113 | 92  |
| 25 | 49 | 64 | 78 | 87 | 103 | 121 | 120 | 101 |
|    | 72 | 92 | 95 | 98 | 112 | 100 | 103 | 99  |

and the quantization table  $Q_{uv}$  (Table 3) is:

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TABLE 3

|    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 1  | 18 | 24 | 47 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 18 | 21 | 26 | 66 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 24 | 26 | 56 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 47 | 66 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 99 | 66 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 99 | 66 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 99 | 66 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 99 | 66 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 |

10                    Preferably, the quantization constants for  
the DC coefficients are equal to 1 in both cases. This  
is done to not lose any information about the mean  
content of each block, and then to avoid the so-called  
"block-effect", wherein a contrast is perceivable  
15 between the blocks of the de-compressed image.

                    The groups of quantized DCT coefficients  
QDCT<sub>y,u,v</sub> are directly provided to a zig-zag unit (ZZ)  
155. The zig-zag unit 155 modifies and reorders the  
quantized DCT coefficients to obtain a single vector ZZ  
20 of digital values. Each quantized DC coefficient (the  
one of a first group) is represented as the difference  
from the quantized DC coefficient of a previous group.  
The quantized AC coefficients are arranged in a zig-zag  
order so that quantized AC coefficients representing  
25 low frequencies are moved to the beginning of the  
group, and quantized AC coefficients representing high  
frequencies are moved to the end of the group. Since  
the quantized AC coefficients representing high  
frequencies are more likely to be zeros, this increases  
30 the probability of having longer sequences of zeros in

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the vector ZZ, which requires a lower number of bits in a run length encoding scheme.

The vector ZZ is directly provided to an encoder (ENC) 160, which also receives one or more  
5 encoding tables HT from the bus 120. Each value of the vector ZZ is encoded using a Huffman scheme, wherein the value is represented by a variable number of bits which is inversely proportional to a statistical frequency of use thereof. The encoder 160 then  
10 generates the corresponding compressed digital image JImg (which is sent to the bus 120). The compressed digital image JImg is typically formed by a header followed by the encoded values. If the last encoded value associated with a block is equal to 00, it must  
15 be followed by an (variable) End of Block (EOB) control word. Moreover, if an encoded value is equal to a further control word FF (used as a marker), this value must be followed by a 00 value.

The control unit 115 also includes a working  
20 memory 165, typically a SDRAM (Synchronous Dynamic Random Access Memory) and a microprocessor ( $\mu$ P) 170, which controls the operation of the device. Several peripheral units are further connected to the bus 120 by a respective interface. Particularly, a non-volatile  
25 memory 175, typically a flash EEPROM, stores the quantization tables Qy, Quv and the encoding tables HT, and a control program for the microprocessor 170. A memory card (MEM\_CARD) 180 is used to store the compressed digital images Jimg. The memory card 185  
30 has a capacity of a few Mbytes, and can store several tens of compressed digital images JImg. At the end, the camera 100 includes an input/output (I/O) unit 185 that includes, for example, a series of push-buttons for

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enabling the user to select various functions of the camera 100. These push-buttons may include an on/off button, an image quality selection button, a shot button, and a zoom control button. The camera 100 also  
5 includes a liquid-crystal display (LCD), for supplying data on the operative state of the camera 100 to the user.

Likewise, considerations apply if the camera has a different architecture or includes different  
10 units, such as equivalent communication means, a CMOS sensor, a view-finder or an interface for connection to a personal computer (PC) and a television set, if another color filter (not with a Bayer pattern) is used, if the compressed digital images are directly  
15 sent outside the camera (without being stored onto the memory card), and so on.

Alternatively, considerations also apply if the digital image is converted into another space (not a luminance/chrominance space), the digital image RGB  
20 is directly compressed (without being converted), the digital image YUV is manipulated to down-sample the Cu,Cv components by averaging groups of pixels together to eliminate further information without sacrificing overall image quality, or no elaboration of the digital  
25 image is performed. Similarly, one or more different quantization tables are used, arithmetic encoding schemes are used, and a different compression algorithm is used, such as a progressive JPEG. Moreover, the compression method of the present invention leads  
30 itself to be implemented even in a different apparatus, such as a portable scanner, a computer in which graphic applications are provided, and the like.

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The inventors have discovered that the gain factor  $G$  for obtaining the target compression factor  $bp_t$  is a function of a basic compression factor  $bp_b$ , which is obtained using the quantization tables  $Qy, Quv$  scaled by a pre-set factor  $S$ . The function depends on the target compression factor  $bp_t$ , and can be determined a priori by a statistical analysis. The function may also depend on the characteristics of the camera 100, such as the dimension of the CCD, the size of the digital image, and the quantization tables used.

For example, FIG. 2 shows a relation between the basic compression factor  $bp_b$  and the gain factor  $G$  for a camera having a CDD with 1 million light-sensitive cells and for images of  $640 \times 480$  pixels, with a factor  $S=0,2$  and a target compression factor  $bp_t=2$  bit/pel. This relation can be interpolated as a quadratic function. In other words, the gain factor  $G$  can be estimated using the relation  $G=C_2 \cdot bp_b^2 + C_1 \cdot bp_b + C_0$ . The parameters  $C_2, C_1$  and  $C_0$  depend on the characteristics of the camera 100 and the target compression factor  $bp_t$ .

To calculate the basic compression factor  $bp_b$ , the quantizer 150 is supplied with scaled quantization tables  $SQy, SQuv$  obtained multiplying the corresponding quantization tables  $Qy, Quv$  by the pre-set factor  $S$ , that is,  $SQy=S \cdot Qy$  and  $SQuv=S \cdot Quv$ . The quantizer 150 determines the corresponding groups of quantized DCT coefficients  $QDCTy, u, v$  and the zig-zag unit 155 modifies and reorders the quantized DCT coefficients to obtain the vector  $ZZ$ .

The vector  $ZZ$  is directly provided to a counting unit (COUNT) 190, which outputs the number of

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bits ZZbits required to encode, in the compressed digital image Jimg, the values of the vector ZZ associated with each block. A look-up table JN is stored in the EEPROM 175 and is sent to the counting  
5 unit 190 by the bus 120. Each row of the look-up table JN, addressable by the values of the vector ZZ associated with a block, contains the respective number ZZbits.

The basic compression factor  $bp_b$  is calculated  
10 by summing the numbers ZZbits associated with every block. A constant value indicating the number of bits required to encode the header of the compressed digital image Jimg is then added to the sum. The result is divided by the number of pixels (N·M).

15 More generally, the method of the present invention includes the steps of further quantizing the DCT coefficients of each group using the corresponding quantization table scaled by a pre-set factor, arranging the further quantized DCT coefficients in a  
20 zig-zig vector, and calculating a basic compression factor provided by the quantization table scaled by the pre-set factor as a first function of the zig-zag vector. The gain factor is estimated as a second function of the basic compression factor. The second  
25 function is determined experimentally according to the target compression factor.

The method of the invention is very fast, in that only some of the operations performed by the compression unit, i.e., the quantization and the zig-  
30 zag reordering, are executed twice. In this respect, it should be noted that the operations performed by the counting unit 190 are simpler and faster than the ones performed by the encoder 160.

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The approach according to the present invention is particularly advantageous in portable devices supplied by batteries, even if different applications are not excluded, since it drastically  
5 reduces the power consumption.

These results are achieved with a low error (on the order of a few units) between the target compression factor  $bp_t$  and a compression factor  $bp_a$  actually obtained, defined as  $(bp_t - bp_a) / bp_t$ .

10 Experimental results on the camera provided a mean error of -1%, with a distribution of 98% between  $\pm 6\%$  and 100% between  $\pm 10\%$ . The negative error is more important than the positive error because the size of the compressed digital image is bigger than the target  
15 one.

In the above described architecture, a single quantizer 150 is provided. The quantizer 150 is supplied with the scaled quantization tables  $SQ_y, SQ_{uv}$  obtained by multiplying the corresponding quantization  
20 tables  $Q_y, Q_{uv}$  by the pre-set factor  $S$  for calculating the number  $Zzbits$ , or with the scaled quantization tables  $SQ_y, SQ_{uv}$  obtained by multiplying the corresponding quantization tables  $Q_y, Q_{uv}$  by the gain factor  $G$  for generating the compressed digital image  
25  $JImg$ . This approach is relatively straight forward and flexible.

Preferably, two or more sets of parameters  $C2, C1, C0$ , each one associated with a different value of the target compression factor  $bp_t$  and with a different  
30 size of the digital image, are determined a priori by a statistical analysis. A look-up table, wherein each row addressable by the value of the target compression

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factor  $bp_t$  contains the respective parameters  $C2, C1, C0$ , is stored in the EEPROM 175. This feature allows different compression factors to be easily selected by the user.

5                    Advantageously, the factor  $S$  is determined a priori by a statistical analysis to further reduce the error between the target compression factor  $bp_t$  and the actual compression factor  $bp_a$ . Experimental results have shown that the factor  $S$  which minimizes the error also  
10 depends on the target compression factor  $bp_t$ , in addition to the characteristics of the camera 100.

                  Alternatively, the basic compression factor  $bp_b$  is calculated in a different manner, for example, by software from the whole vector  $ZZ$ . The relation  $bp_b/E$   
15 is interpolated with a different function, such as a logarithmic function. The look-up table with the parameters  $C2, C1, C0$  is stored elsewhere or a different memory structure is used. The tables  $Q_y, Q_{uv}$  are embedded in the quantizer 150, which is supplied with  
20 the pre-set factor  $S$  or the gain factor  $G$ . More generally, the quantizer is operated in two different conditions using the quantization tables scaled by the pre-set factor  $S$  or the gain factor  $G$ , respectively.

                  However, the method of the present invention  
25 leads itself to be carried out even with two distinct quantizers, with only one set of parameters  $C2, C1, C0$ , with the quadratic function implemented by software, and with the factor  $S$  set to a constant value, even equal to 1 and being irrespective of the target  
30 compression factor  $bp_t$ .

                  To explain the operation of the camera, reference is made to FIGS. 3a-3b together with FIG. 1. When the camera 100 is switched on by the user via the

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on/off button, the microprocessor 170 runs the control program stored in the EEPROM 175. A method 300 corresponding to this control program starts at block 305 and then passes to block 310, wherein the user  
5 selects the desired quality of the image, such as low or high, by acting on the corresponding button. The microprocessor 170 determines and stores in the SDRAM 165 the target compression factor  $bp_t$  corresponding to the selected image quality, for example, 1 bit/pel for  
10 the low quality and 2 bit/pel for the high quality.

The method checks at block 315 if the shot button has been partially pressed to focus the image. If not, the method returns to block 310. As soon as the user partially presses the shot button, the method  
15 proceeds to block 320, wherein the incomplete digital image SImg is acquired by the sensor unit 110. The diaphragm is always open and the light is focused by the lenses, through the Bayer filter, onto the CCD. The pre-processing unit 125 then controls the acquisition  
20 unit 115 by the control signals  $Sc$ , according to the content of the incomplete digital image SImg.

The method checks again the status of the shot button at block 325. If the shot button has been released, the method returns to block 310. If the shot  
25 button has been completely pressed to take a photo, the method continues to block 330. If no action is performed by the user, the method stays in block 325 in an idle loop.

Considering now block 330, the incomplete  
30 digital image SImg is acquired by the sensor unit 110 and modified by the pre-processing unit 125. The corresponding incomplete digital image BImg is stored in the SDRAM 165. The method passes to block 335,

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wherein the incomplete digital image BImg is read from the SDRAM 165 and is provided to the image-processing unit 130. The image-processing unit 130 interpolates the missing color components in each element of the  
5 incomplete digital image Bimg. This is done to obtain the corresponding digital image RGB. The digital image RGB is modified to improve the image quality. The digital image RGB is then converted into the corresponding digital image YUV. Proceeding to block  
10 340, the digital image YUV is provided to the DCT unit 140. The DCT unit 140 calculates the groups of DCT coefficients  $DCT_{y,u,v}$ , which are sent to the bus 120.

The method then forks into two branches which are executed concurrently. A first branch includes  
15 block 345, and a second branch includes blocks 350-375. The two branches are joined at block 378.

Considering now block 345, the groups of DCT coefficients  $DCT_{y,u,v}$  are received and stored in the SDRAM 165. At the same time, at block 350, the groups  
20 of DCT coefficients  $DCT_{y,u,v}$  are also received by the quantizer 150. Meanwhile, the microprocessor 170 reads the quantization tables  $Q_y, Q_{uv}$  from the EEPROM 175 and calculates the scaled quantization tables  $SQ_y, SQ_{uv}$  by multiplying the respective quantization tables  $Q_y, Q_{uv}$   
25 by the pre-set factor  $S$ . The scaled quantization tables  $SQ_y, SQ_{uv}$  are then provided to the quantizer 150. Continuing to block 355, the quantizer 150 generates the corresponding groups of quantized DCT coefficients  $QDCT_{y,u,v}$ . The method proceeds to block 360, wherein  
30 the quantized DCT coefficients  $QDCT_{y,u,v}$  are transformed into the vector  $ZZ$  by the zig-zag unit 155.

Considering now block 365, the vector  $ZZ$  is provided to the counting unit 190. At the same time,

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the look-up table JN is read from the EEPROM 175 and sent to the counting unit 190, which determines the number ZZbits. The microprocessor 170 receives the number ZZbits at block 370, and calculates the basic  
5 compression factor  $bp_b$  accordingly. Continuing now to block 375, the microprocessor reads the parameters C2,C1,C0 associated with the target compression factor  $bp_t$  from the EEPROM 175 for addressing the look-up table by the value of the target compression factor  $bp_t$ . The  
10 microprocessor 170 then estimates the gain factor G for obtaining the target compression factor  $bp_t$  using the read parameters C2,C1,C0.

Considering now block 378, the groups of DCT coefficients  $DCT_{y,u,v}$  are read from the SDRAM 165 and  
15 sent to the bus 120. The groups of DCT coefficients  $DCT_{y,u,v}$  are received by the quantizer 150 at block 350a. Meanwhile, the microprocessor 170 reads the quantization tables  $Q_y, Q_{uv}$  from the EEPROM 175 and calculates the scaled quantization tables  $SQ_y, SQ_{uv}$  by  
20 multiplying the respective quantization tables  $Q_y, Q_{uv}$  by the gain factor G. The scaled quantization tables  $SQ_y, SQ_{uv}$  are then provided to the quantizer 150. Continuing to block 355a, the quantizer 150 generates the corresponding groups of quantized DCT coefficients  
25  $QDCT_{y,u,v}$ .

The method proceeds to block 360a, wherein the quantized DCT coefficients  $QDCT_{y,u,v}$  are transformed into the vector ZZ by the zig-zag unit 155. The vector ZZ is supplied, at block 380, to the encoder  
30 160, which generates the corresponding compressed digital image Jimg. The compressed digital image Jimg is then stored in the SDRAM 165. Continuing to block

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385, the compressed digital image JImg is read from the SDRAM 165 and sent to the memory card 180.

The method than checks at block 390 if a stop condition has occurred, for example, if the user has  
5 switched off the camera 100 via the on/off button, or if the memory card 180 is full. If not, the method returns to block 310, on the other end, the method ends at block 395.

The preferred embodiment of the present  
10 invention described above, with the counting unit implemented in hardware and the basic compression factor calculation and gain factor estimation functions implemented in software, is a good trade-off between speed and flexibility.

15 Moreover, this approach requires the operations performed by the DCT unit 145 to be carried out only once. Likewise considerations apply if the program executes a different equivalent method, for example, with error routines, with sequential  
20 processes, and the like. In any case, the method of the present invention leads itself to be carried out even with all the functions completely implemented in hardware or in software, and with the DCT coefficients calculated twice.

25 Naturally, to satisfy local and specific requirements, a person skilled in the art may apply to the above described approach many modifications and alterations all of which, however, are included within the scope of protection of the invention as defined by  
30 the following claims.

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